THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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The public sentiment should be improved and refined, till man, in every situation, becomes the friend of man.

PUBLISHED BY E. BATES.

FOREIGN NEWS.

☞ Arrivals from England bring accounts of the proceedings of parliament in relation to the queen, up to the 12th day of her trial. Several witnesses had been examined, exhibiting charges against the queen of a gross and disgusting character. This was expected. We shall not offend the ear of delicacy with a recital of these charges. It is also stated that the most material witness that had been examined, had been proved to be purjured, and two others to have been bribed.

Extracts from Niles' Register, Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, &c.

A private letter from London dated August 15, published in the Washington City Gazette, says—"The king and duke of York have had a quarrel——the king threw an inkstand at the duke and the attendants had to drag him out of the *royal* presence: he having first abused the king, and told him that 50,000 soldiers would follow him, but not one the king. It is rumored that his majesty is half mad, and very tyrannical—talks of having a royal guard from Hanover."

The Liverpool Advertiser states that there were in bond in that port about 90,000 bbls. of flour.

Russian Manifesto.

In the house of lords, on the 16th day of August, lord Holland, after a series of remarks, on the state of agitation with respect to the trial of the queen, gave notice that many days should not elapse before he would call on the earl of Liverpool for his majesty's government distinctly to disclaim the principles avowed in the Russian manifesto, and all participation in those views, which, if acted upon, would have the effect of again involving ALL EUROPE in the calamities of war, and which threaten with destruction the tranquility and happiness, of every country. It would afford him great satisfaction to receive thus early a disavowel of those views & principles; but otherwise when he should request the

information in the course of a few days, he trusted that the noble lord would not consider himself as taken by surprise.

The earl of Liverpool observed, that as the noble lord had expressed a determination to put some questions afterwards in a distinct shape, he did not think that a proper season for entering at any length on the subject adverted to. Whenever the time should come, he would be perfectly ready to offer all the explanation in his power to give, so far as might be consistent with his duty and the public interest. But even at that early period, he could not forbear saying, that as yet there was nothing whatever in the relations of this country with Spain, or any other power in Europe, to hold out any danger of the renewal of hostilities with that power or any other.

SPAIN

We have nothing new of interest from Spain. All was quiet, and the cortes were proceeding in the work of legislation with tranquility. They have been much occupied on the finances.

PORTUGAL

By several arrivals, we have an account of a complete revolution in Portugal!! It appears to have commenced about the 20th of August. Some lives had been lost at Lisbon, but the particulars have not reached us. The present king has been proclaimed the constitutional king, and the cortes were to be immediately assembled.

St Ubes, Sept. 2. The latest news from Lisbon, mentions that government are treating with the patriotic army, and will call the cortes immediately.

TWO SICILIES.

Naples, July 31. This morning arrived at Palermo, D. Dominico Montone, vice-president of the high civil court of Naples, and D. Phillippe Carrillo, the king's procureur to the civil tribunal. These two majestrates have brought certain intelligence respecting the unfortunate events in the capital of Sicily.

The result is, that all the preceding accounts have been exagerated. Only three Sicilians fell victims to the fury of the mob: namely, prince Cattolica, the prince D'Acre, and the officer Sanza. No Neapolitan has been ill treated, except the Neapolitan troops, of whom four officers and 200 soldiers were more or less wounded.

We expect here a deputation, commissioned to lay at the foot of the throne, the homage of the city of Palermo. Anarchy has ceased in Sicily, and the junta of public safety are employing all the requisite means to tranquilize the public mind and to restore e-

very where order and tranquility.

The arch-bishop, who, according to the law of the land enjoys the privilege of acting as chief majestrate, in the absence of the viceroy, is at the head of the affairs, and exercises the happiest influence over the minds of the inhabitants.

Some of the London editors begin to calculate the expenses of the queen's trial. The sum of 200,000 pounds sterling, is mentioned. A much larger sum will probably be required. The trial may continue for 12 or 18 months—— certainly 12 months will be occupied in the examination of witnesses. All parties however, may become tired of the subject, and occasional adjournments may take place, for the purpose of transacting other and more important public business.

STATE OF SPAIN.

From the London Morning Chronicle, August 11.

The subjoined letter, penned by an individual of high character, and as the contents will prove of great candor & discernment, will be read with interest, as, besides explaining the general aspect of affairs, it gives a clear idea of the several attempts by the disaffected to produce a reaction, since the glorious event which distinguished the month of March in Spain: attempts so egregiously misrepresented and exagerated by a portion of the Paris presses. The recent affair which took place on the frontiers of Portugal, so exultingly represented by the courier as a Counter Revolution in Spain, is particularly deserving of notice, and we trust this will prevent further credence being given to those idle stories which the enemies of the cortes are so eager to spread in France some of them rediculous in the extreme. The novel and conflicting circumstances of the late change must naturally create discontent in those few individuals who have been more immediately affected by it, and from them some opposition may be expected: but the mass of the people, as we have been bold enough to state for years, are cordially devoted to the constitution, and ready to make the same efforts in favor of their newly acquired liberty, which they evinced under every species of adversity against a foreign yoke.

"MADRID, JULY 28.

"Public affairs in this country since the month of March, have gone on in a regular and progressive way towards improvement and consolidation—and, notwithstanding many little unpleasant things which have occurred, and as it was natural to

expect, the march of events has not been stopped for a single moment, consequently not disturbed. The king continues to give proofs of his good faith and sincerity, and those who have been in constant attendance upon him for years, say that he never was so happy and tranquil in his own mind. Deputations from Cuenca and other neighboring parts, have waited upon him with felicitations and addresses, and he has had an opportunity of seeing that the feelings and spirit that he witnessed in the capital extend to the provinces.

"The cortes are composed of sound and well intentioned men; and though some few of the members are a little hot-headed and hasty, which sometimes impels them beyond the mark, and leads them into affairs of no public interest at present, in general their deliberations have given the greatest satisfaction, and tended to restore confidence. The generality of them are actuated by the best intentions and these little arbitrations arise rather out of a want of practice than any other motive. The government labors incessantly, and with the very best wishes; nor do they seem appalled by the great difficulties they have before them to set things to right, produce order, regulate the revenue, re organize the army, and regulate the navy; in short, to cause a chaos to disappear; and in their labors they derive great encouragement from the good spirit evinced in the provinces. In every department activity and harmony prevail, and already the best effects are visible. That attitude of distrust, or rather that wish to be on the alert, and prepared for all emergencies, by the maintenance of distinct bodies of men, such as those still kept together in La Isla, for example, is now no longer necessary, so great is the union of sentiment that prevails thro'out the nation; for, in the end I consider as nothing the few disaffected, or rather disappointed, persons we have among us, as their complaints are drowned by the public voice, and whatever they may plot will be of no avail. I would not wish you to suppose that we are without our little spurts of discontent——under all circumstances this was expected: but they do no injury, unless it is now & then to deprive us of a few members of society, whose absence is better than their presence. You will, doubtless, ere you receive this, have heard, and possibly in a very exagerated tone, if your information comes from France, of what has happened on the Portugese frontier and elsewhere. It is briefly as follows, and to us who are near, and know the par-

ties has not given the smallest alarm. In the Northern Provinces, Echavarri, and a singer of the royal chapel, who, together with a notary public, were spreading seditious reports, were arrested. It seems they intended to form a party opposed to the present order of things, and with them some other few persons were implicated, and since arrested. In Seville, half a dozen beneficed clergymen were sent out to different points, to diffuse seditious doctrines, announcing that General Castanos was on the eve of entering that city with an army of Englishmen and Russians, to overturn the constitution. Could anything be more ridiculous? On the frontiers of Portugal, opposite to Gallacia, a party of fugitives had assembled, and among them Freire Castrillon, who, pompously taking to themselves the title of Apostolic Junta, advanced towards our lines a handful of armed peasants, and some of the deserters from the Cadiz Guides One or two companies in garrison nearest them went out and dispersed them; and the government has since taken active measures to prevent the re-appearance of this said Apostolic Junta, and the few deluded peasants and malefactors who had assembled under its banners General Moreno, who commands in Valladolid, is in warm pursuit of two clergymen, who, at the head of 15 horsemen, were going about the country, spreading disheartening & seditious reports. Yesterday was arrested here, a war commissary, named Velasco, who had made arrangements to print some incendiary papers, and against whom information was lodged by the printer to whom they were confided the instant he understood their tendency. These are the whole of the attempts, and the result of all the efforts of the disaffected among us, since our glorious restoration."

From the Essex Patriot.

OF THE SUN AND SOLAR SYSTEM.

It has long since been generally admitted as a fact, that the Sun is immovably fixed in the centre of its own planetary system. From the dark spots visible on the surface of the sun, it has however, been ascertained that, that luminary revolves on its axis once in about 25 days. This consideration, together with several others which might be adduced, has inclined, some modern astronomers to suppose that the sun must have besides its rotation on its axis, a *constant* and *progressive motion*: and that it is continually progressing towards some final

point in the universe, or moving in an orbit inconceivably vast accompanied by the correspondent motion of its whole attendant system. Recent observations and discoveries have strengthened the opinion of the progressive motion of the sun; and it is now *thought by many* that the whole system is regularly progressing in a course nearly in the direction of the constellation *Hercules*. Should this be proved to be correct, it would doubtless lead to more thorough researches in astronomy, and would probably result in the formation of a theory, differing, in some of its essential features, from that which now generally prevails It has been briefly suggested by some able philosophers, that the solar system, together with all the innumerable suns and systems in the immense labyrinth of Nature, may be linked together by one common tie, and thus constitute one grand assemblage, or system of systems, which is perpetually revolving in its united capacity around the common axis or centre of the Universe. It is not a little surprising that at this age of knowledge and inquiry, the science of astronomy should be so generally neglected. It is much to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when the attention of literary men will be more generally directed to this great and interesting subject, and when a more thorough and finished theory respecting the sun and solar system shall be adopted.

From the Tuscarawas Chronicle.

Receipt for making Cider, and preserving it sound for years.

All apples fit to be eaten will make good cider. The grand secret is in cleansing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good; would, if mixed, often make bad cider. Throw out all imperfect, sorry, and sun burnt apples, as well as dust and trash: beat your apples before they are much mellowed, as they loose their strength, soundness, and spirit if too mellow. Let them stand half a day after being beaten, before put into the press, then press them slowly, discontinue it as soon as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery.—The advantage of slow pressure is making the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full to permit the froth and pummace to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be

lified by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation. In a week rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it run muddy.—Now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days rack it off a second time: and in fifteen days the third time.—In every instance the the casks are to be clean and perfectly filled, and when filled for the last time to be bunged close, placed in a deep dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use.—Late cidar need not be racked until March, and then one racking, and at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, not even the little that will adhere after rinsing a cask, is mixed with the cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious. —This plan is the result of long experience, and its success justifies recommending it to the public.

Various plans for clarifying cider to prevent it souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and scumming, filtering through sand, &c. are found useful, but frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method.

At the sale of public lands in the Piqua District, which terminated on Saturday last, there was but Twentyfour quarter sections and fractions sold for, none of which sold higher than two dollars and twenty five cents per acre. There has, however, been a much greater quantity entered since the sale, and we are well assured that a considerable quantity will be disposed of in a short time, as many persons desirous of viewing the land previous to purchasing have lately passed through this town for that purpose.—[*Piqua Gazette*

THE LOCUST TREE.

A writer in the Long-Issand Star highly recommends the cultivation of the Locust tree, as a profitable business. He says the price of this timber is about 75 cents per cubic foot—that 200 trees will grow on an acre of land —or 20,000 trees to a hundred acres, which may average 20 feet per tree, which would give the enormous sum of $300,000. But suppose they amount to only 100,000, as the nett profits from 100 acres, in what way can the landholders expect so great a profit in 30 years, with the same probability of success, as from this. He mentions, that the timber, the seeds of which were planted by one man in England, was sold for 60,000l sterling.

The locust becomes valuable in 15 years after planting, and in twentyfive or thirty years of full growth. It is easily raised by planting 15 or 20 trees to the acre, and as soon as the roots have spread, running a plough through the ground, and when it cuts the roots, new shoots will spring up.

This tree also invites the grass to grow under it, and the shade does not materially injure it; and while grass in the field is burnt up by the scorching rays of the sun, the locust grove will yield a rich and luxuriant pasture.

Trenton Fed.

Extract of a letter from John Kinzie esq. of the Indian Department at Chicago, to John Johnston esq. Indian Agent, of Upper Piqua, dated August 14th 1820

"I gave your complements to the Chiefs, and they send you their best wishes, and tell me to inform you that they are happy to state to you that they enjoy perfect tranquility. The Winebagos seem to make quite a figure on paper: but from what I can collect, the natives are desirous to be peaceable—they have, in my opinion, shewn it by giving up the murderers at first call. A great many Indians have passed on to Malden, and all seem to return satisfied; having received a great deal of goods &c. as presents from their British Fathers. They were told at Malden that our Government made a request of the British Government to *decline giving them presents*, but that their English Father *objected to it!*

We have had a very dry and warm summer, but it is healthy around this place."

Piqua Gazette.

The Dayton Bank has resumed the payment of Specie. *ib.*

It was stated, upon the authority of the Louisville Public Advertiser, and corroborated by a respectable gentleman from Indianna, with whom we have conversed, that the parent Bank of Indianna, the principal Bank at Vincennes, had failed. That the United States had checked upon her for government deposits to the amount of about $800,000, a balance of $140,000 of which remains unpaid in consequence of which all further deposits of public monies were to be withdrawn, and their paper refused in payment of lands.

Gallia Gazette.

By the ship Hope, arrived at Boston: on Monday last, from Cadiz, Madrid papers to the 25th of August were received. They contain the Journal of the cortes to the

Zeit but furnish nothing interesting. It continued tranquil in Spain. [*Poulson's Am.*

A letter from Port-au-Prince, Aug. 23, says. "The Town has been set on fire in 20 places since the great conflagration: the foreign merchants are very much alarmed, and barracade their doors, and sleep with pistols under their pillows; and many hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moments warning. *ib.*

A commercial negociation between the United States and France, is said to be in a favourable train. *ib.*

POETICAL.

TO-MORROW.

See o'er yon tomb a mourner weeps,
And heaves the heart-felt sigh:
In that cold tomb a farther sleeps,
Hid from each mortal eye:
But grief's first dreadful tumult o'er,
Delusive hopes return;
And whisper—Mortal, weep no more,
"Man was not made to mourn."
He listens to the syren lay,
And whilst his heart o'erflows with sorrow,
Looks for a brighter, better day,
To-Morrow.

And does to-Morrow's sun arise,
To bring his heart relief?
And does it find his languid eyes,
Free from the tears of grief?
No! he still lingers o'er the sod,
To bid a last adieu;
And scenes, which once a father trod,
Affection brings to view:
He finds the hapless child of grief,
Who keenly feels the dart of sorrow
May seek, in vain, to find relief,
To-Morrow.

'Tis thus with many a happy scene
We form of future joy:
The clouds of sorrow intervene,
And all our hopes destroy:
Nought but the present moment's ours,
That we may call our own:
But the events of future hours
Are known to God alone:
For he who now is careless, gay,
Who laughs at future days of sorrow,
May sleep beneath a heap of clay,
To-Morrow.

From the Morning Chronicle
AND
Baltimore Advertiser.

A dialogue between a Poet & a Friend.

POET.

Come hither, friend, I'll tell to you
The wonders in a globe of dew.

FRIEND.

Wonders forsooth—what have you here,
A drop no larger than a tear—
You wish to lead my mind amiss,
What wonders can there be in this?

POET.

The muse's eye looks here and there,
And finds out wonders every where—
For instance, when the zephyr shakes—
See how this silvery dew drop quakes—

The muse when once with fancy warm
Declares 'tis ocean in a storm,
Some little forms of life there be,
Invisible to you or me,
That quite elude this sight of ours
Aided by microscopic powers.
The muse, (for her 'tis not too much)
Can see a colony of such,
Endow'd with human hopes and fears
Children like us of smiles and tears,
Settled in sad dismay and grief,
Upon this little cabbage leaf—
To them how awful is the view,
Of surges in this globe of dew!
They gaze astonished more and more,
To see the mountain billows roar.
And here, perhaps, in mute despair,
Some maiden with dishevell'd hair—
Watches the billows fearful break.
And trembles for her lover's sake.
Perhaps—for now the sea shines bright,
No storms disturb the silver light:
The Nymphs and Swains in all their pride
Are wandering by the ocean side,
A long and winding way they take,
To see the feathery surges break.
A party bolder to the view,
Are seen to mount the light canoe—
The liquid element explore—
See how they struggle at the oar!
Unmindful they as on they go,
Of all the threatening rocks below:
Some struggle from his dark abode,
To lure the tenant of the flood.
And mark, my friend, how hard they strain
To pull the monster from the main!

FRIEND.

Stop, stop, my friend, in mercy stop,
Remember 'tis a water-drop—

POET,

No, friend, for in an angel's view,
Our ocean is a drop of dew—
The pomp of power, the blaze of fame,
The splendor of a warrior's name,
To him are far more low and mean,
Than what my wandering muse has seen.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

MOUNTPLEASANT,—OHIO,

Seventh-Day, 10*th mo.* 21*st*, 1820.

SUBSCRIBERS

ONE number, exclusive of the present will complete the second year of the Philanthropist. Subscribers will recollect that the price is two dollars a year payable half yearly in advance, but two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year. The additional time of four weeks will be allowed. Those who pay within that time after the 26th number of the present Volume is issued, will be charged but $2, though I may feel myself in some measure compelled to exact the additional 50 cents of those who discover negligence on the occasion.

BENNETT AND WALTON, will, as heretofore, receive from those subscribers who can make remittances to Philadelphia easier than to this place.

JOB SCOTT'S JOURNAL

Will be forwarded to subscribers as soon as arrangements can be made for delivering them. And as in many cases they will be sent by a special agent, at considerable expense, it will be desirable that those who obtained subscriptions may endeavor to make such arrangement e

a[illegible] or render it necessary for the agent to return without the money.

On getting the Journal of John Grattan and Samuel Bowyas ready for sale, the price has been made LOWER than was at first supposed could be afforded. Seventy five cents for a single copy will be taken for either. Those who pay for 12 copies of either or both together. will receive 13. They are now gowing off briskly.

The editor will receive in payment for subscriptions &c. the following articles at the highest current. prices if early application be made, viz.

Wheat, Corn, Pork, Beef, Tallow, Sugar, Butter, Wool, Flax, Linsey cloth, and clean linnen and cotton

RAGS.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED SEMI-MONTHLY, AT

J. OWNE'S XCHANGE OFFICE,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets

PITTSBURGH.

Bank U. S. and branches	*Dis. Par*
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia	*Dis. Par*
B of Pittsburgh,	par
Easton - - -	do
Germantown - -	do
Farmer' bank of Lancaster - -	do
Montgomery county	do
Chester, West Chester	do
Bucks county -	do
Harrisburgh -	do
Lancaster bank,	1 1-2
York,	1
Carlisle	1
Gettysburgh	1
Chambersburgh,	1
Northampton -	1 1 2
Swatara - -	do
Greensburgh	do
Brownsville	do
New Hope bridge company -	do
Susquehanna bridge company	do
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank Pittsburgh	3 1-2
Pittsburgh & Greensg. Turnpike company	do
Pittsburgh City Bills	do
Reading - -	8
Milton - -	20
Huntington,	15
Centre	15
Washington - -	40
Uniontown	40
Meedville	50
Beaver	45
Bedford	40
Junietta bank of Pa,	40
Marietta and Susquehanna turnpike company	40
Green Castle	40
Carlisle agricultural and manufacturing co.	50
Silver Lake	62 1-2
OHIO.	
Steubenville & Mountpleasant, notes	1 1-2
Western Reserve	2
Bank of Chillicothe, Marietta, Lancaster, St. Clarisville,	3
Columbus, -	4
Canton - -	7
West Union - -	30
Dayton Manufa. Co.	30

Muskingum Bank	20
Zanesville Canal	35
Hamilton -	50
Xenia - - -	20
Portsmouth - -	40
Cleaveland - -	40
New Lisbon	40
Miami Exporting Co.	50
Bank of Cincinnati -	70
John H Piatt - -	70
Urbana - -	70
Lebanon - -	70
F. & M. bank of Chillicothe - -	7
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Five dollars and upwards generally	4
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charlestown	2
GEORGIA.	
Generally	3
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore *par Adv*	dis
City bank of Baltimore	3
Annappolis & branches	1 1-2
George's County	do
Westminster, Hagerstown - -	1 1-2
Williams Port -	1 1-2
Frederick county, Havre de Grace - -	1
Cumberland	5
Port Deposit	50
Elkton	40
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington City	par dis.
Georgetown	do
Alexandria do except.	
Mechanics bank of do.	2
Franklin bank of do.	80
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware. Farmers bank and branches -	par
Wilmington and Brandywine - -	par
Commercial bank	par
Branch at Milford	5
NEW-JERSEY.	
State bank at Camden	par
at Elizabethtown	do
at N. Brunswick	do
at Patterson	do
at Morristown	do
at Trenton	1 dis.
Sussex bank	do
Bank of New-Brunswick - -	par
Mount Holly	do
Trenton insurance Co.	do
Jersey bank	do
New-Ark	do
Cumberland - -	do
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond and branches	1
Bank of the Valley and branches - -	1 1 2
North W. bank of Va. at Wheeling - -	1 1 2
Morgantown & Charlestown -	3 1 2
South Branch at Romney - - -	do
NEW-YORK.	
City notes	par Adv
Albany, Troy, Lansing.	par
Mohawk bank	do.
Newburgh, Middle District Orange county. Castkill -	1 1 2
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	do
Utica and branches	do
Geneva	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	2 dis
Cherry Valley	2
Plattsburg bank	3
Chemango	5
Aqueduct association	2

Jefferson County bank	45
Utica Insurance Co.	5
Warren, & Washington	65
CONNECTICUT.	
Connecticut notes $3 and upwards payable in N. York city	par
Other Connecticut notes	1 1-2
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Salem banks	1 1 2 dis
Springfield	do
Worcester	do
Other Massachusetts notes	1 1 2
Rhode Island.	
Providence banks	2
Washington and Phœnix banks at Westerly	2
New England Commercial bank	2
Other R. Island notes	2
New Hampshire	
Bank notes	1 1-2 dis
Vermont.	
Generally	2 dis.
TENNESSE.	
State bank and branches	
Nashville bank	36
KENTUCKY.	
Satate bank and branches	30
*Maysville,	4
INDIANA.	
State bank at Vincenes	30
Branches	40
Farmers and Mechanics bank at Madison	30
Lawrenceburg Branch	40
Louisana.	
*New Orleans	6 dis.
*Bank of the Mississippi at Natchez	12½
Missouri	
*Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	12 1 2
Branch at Genevieve	do
Illinois.	
*Bank of Illinois	12 1 2
*Do. at Edwardsville	do
Michigan Territory.	
*Bank of Michigan at Detroit	8 dis

☞ The paper of banks of this state and eastward marked at not more than 5 per cent discount, will be received at the office of the Philanthropist at par. Those to the west which are marked with a star (*) will be taken at the discount from time to time published in this paper.

A letter from Bordeaux, July 19. states that the chamber of commerce of Bordeaux had unanimously reported in favor of an equalization of duties on French and American vessels in their respective ports. This is all the United States wants.

Poulson's American.

The Shawnee Town (Illinois) Gazette, of the 10th ult. complains of a severe sickness which prevails extensively in many places west of the Ohio. It is a billious complaint, and is attributed to the unusual heat and dryness of the season *ib.*

DWARF

Under the head of "Ex-

treme Novelty," a dwarf advertises himself in one of the last Liverpool papers. His name is *Simon Paap*, a native of Zandvoort, near Haerlem, in Holland. His height is only 28 inches, and weight 27 pounds. He writes in French, Dutch and English; and converses with perfect ease.—[*Poulson.*

TARIFF.

The subject of protecting American Manufactures by additional duties, is again agitating the minds of the different classes into which the citizens of the United States are divided. The commercial and agricultural interests seem to have combined in opposition to the manufacturing. For my own part, I have ever considered the success and advancement of our infant manufactories as intimately connected with the general prosperity of the country, and particularly with that portion of our citizens whose dependence is on the cultivation of the soil. But the subject has been differently viewed by many whose interests are deeply involved in it.

Had congress adopted the measures proposed in aid of American manufactures the consequence would have been, the articles manufactured in this country would have kept up in price. The price of labor in our manufactories would also have been supported. And as there would have been an increasing demand for the raw materials, the farmer would have found *his* prices also enhanced. Besides this, there would have been a large increase of labor demanded both in these manufacturing establishments, and in the various branches of the mechanic arts, necessary to their establishment. The carpenters, the mill wrights, the smiths &c. &c. &c would all have felt the impulse; many now comparatively idle would have found profitable employment, and consequently there would have been less competition among the farmers—all these causes would have combined to produce a better price for those articles which the farmer has to spare—for these obvious reasons, there would have been fewer sellers, more buyers, and more means to buy with.

But it is probable the U-

States will become a manufacturing nation another way—

The foreign demand for the produce of the soil is comparatively at an end, and the present low prices of produce must occasion an important revolution in all our commercial affairs—Farming is no longer an occupation to get money by. It is no longer the grand alternative for all other professions to resort to. If the mechanic or the journeyman manufacturer could not command good business he turned farmer and became independent——But it is not so now. The prices of the staple articles of country produce is only about one fourth what they were less than four years ago. The consequence must be, the hands required in the manufactories will not be able to obtain so high wages as they have done—the raw materials cost much less than they did——the mechanics will work for less; of course, the American manufacturer will be able to come into competition with the importer of foreign goods, and save his profits.—

And in this way, if I am not mistaken, things will regulate themselves after a while.—[*Editor.*

PICKLES.

The following directions for making pickles have been handed to me, with the verbal statement that the pickles made by these directions will be better than can be made with vinegar. Although the season is past, I will give it as a curious thing, without ever having tried it.

To five bushels of pickles take one and a quarter bushels of the fall grape vine and leaves and to one layer of pickles sprinkle a handful of salt and cover it with the vine and leaves and so on layer about till you fill your vessel.

AGRICULTURAL.

A squash was gathered by a farmer near this place a few days ago, measuring three feet in length. The same farmer gathered from one vine fifty three that had attained perfection. Another has an orchard nine years old, and he informs me that he gathered from one of these trees, a sufficient quantity of apples to make *two barrels of cider.*

Editor

CHYMICAL SOCIETY.

ALL the members of this association are requested to call and examine the minutes of the Society for their names and subscriptions, as there are some names not yet entered as having paid their quota. This is particularly requested, to enable the Society to settle their accounts.

T. FLANNER Sec'y

ESTRAYS.

BEING called upon to view and appraise a stray MARE and COLT, taken up by Thomas Gattons (of Mountpleasant Township, Jefferson County, Ohio.) find the mare to be a dark brown, with a few white hairs in her forehead, thirteen and a half hands high, five years old next spring, and Valued at fifteen dollars: The Colt a dark bay, five or six months old, with a white spot on her forehead and Valued at six dollars.

JESSE CARPENTER. }
BARTON HOOPER, } Apprs.

State of Ohio, Jefferson County, ss

SEAL. I do certify the above to be a true copy of the return made to me by the appraisers. Given under my hand & seal.

J. WATSON, J. P.

October 12, 1820. [e v

John Dudley,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the inhabitants OF *MOUNTPLEASANT*,

And its vicinity, that he has commenced the

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING BUSINESS.

Having had considerable experience in the above line, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction, to those who favor him with their Custom.

Mt. Pleasant, O. }
10th mo. 4, 1820 } v5 n3.

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